

FIG. 1(A)

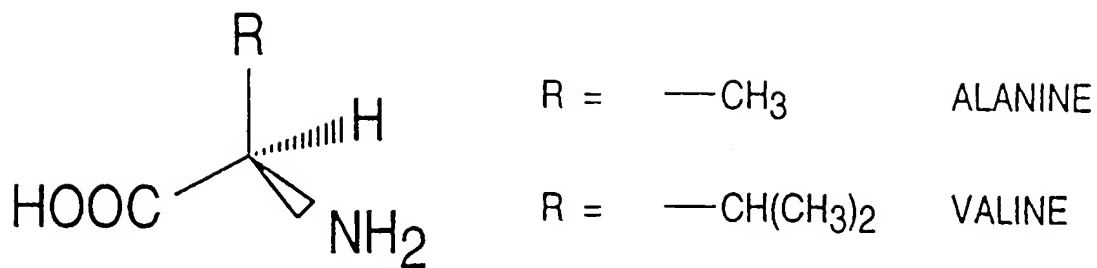
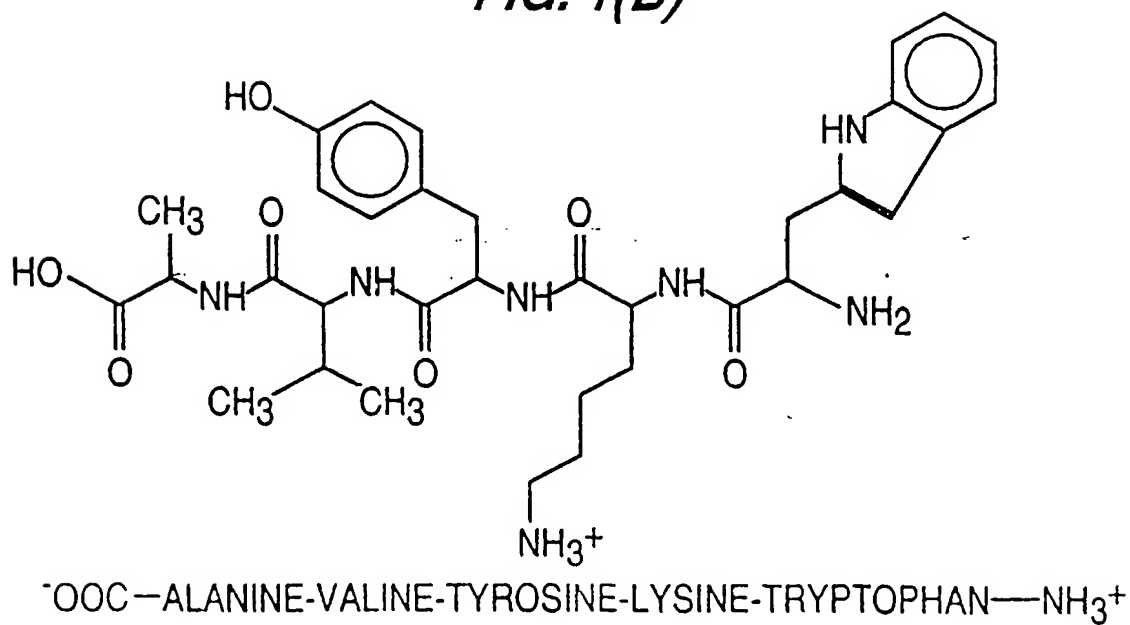


FIG. 1(B)



[illegible]

5' AUG UAC ACU AAA CAU GAU GAU AUC CGA AAA UGA 3' mRNA

TRANSLATION

PROTEIN

RIBOSOME

60 S

40 S

fMet

5' 3' mRNA

(INITIATION COMPLEX)

PEPTIDYL TRANSFERASE

TRANSLOCATION

NASCENT PROTEIN

The diagram illustrates the process of translation in a eukaryotic cell. At the top, an mRNA sequence is shown: 5' AUG UAC ACU AAA CAU GAU GAU AUC CGA AAA UGA 3'. An arrow labeled 'TRANSLATION' points to a completed protein chain. The protein is a linear sequence of amino acids: fMet, Tyr, Thr, Lys, Asp, His, Asp, Ile, Arg, and Lys. Below this, the process is shown in detail. A ribosome, composed of a 60 S subunit and a 40 S subunit, is shown with an mRNA strand passing through it. The 40 S subunit is shaded with diagonal lines. The 60 S subunit is a large circle. The mRNA has a 5' end and a 3' end. The process begins with the formation of an initiation complex, where a ribosome subunit is bound to the mRNA and a start codon (AUG) is exposed. A tRNA carrying the initiator methionine (fMet) binds to the start codon. The process then proceeds through elongation. In the first step, a tRNA carrying Tyrosine (Tyr) binds to the next codon (UAC). The ribosome then catalyzes the formation of a peptide bond between the fMet and Tyr, as indicated by the 'PEPTIDYL TRANSFERASE' label. This results in a dipeptide (fMet-Tyr) on the tRNA. The next step is 'TRANSLOCATION', where the ribosome moves along the mRNA, shifting the tRNA carrying the growing chain to the next codon. This process repeats, with tRNAs carrying Arginine (Arg), Isoleucine (Ile), Aspartate (Asp), Aspartate (Asp), Histidine (His), Lysine (Lys), Threonine (Thr), and Tyrosine (Tyr) binding to their respective codons. The ribosome continues to move, and the growing chain is extended. The final step shows the ribosome releasing the 'NASCENT PROTEIN' chain, which is a linear sequence of amino acids: fMet, Tyr, Thr, Lys, His, Asp, Ile, Arg, and Lys. The ribosome subunits are shown dissociating from the mRNA.

FIG. 3(A)

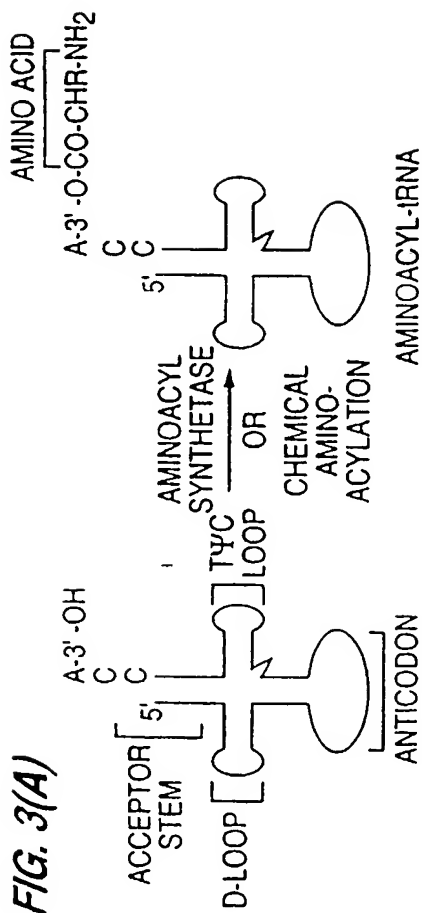


FIG. 3(B)

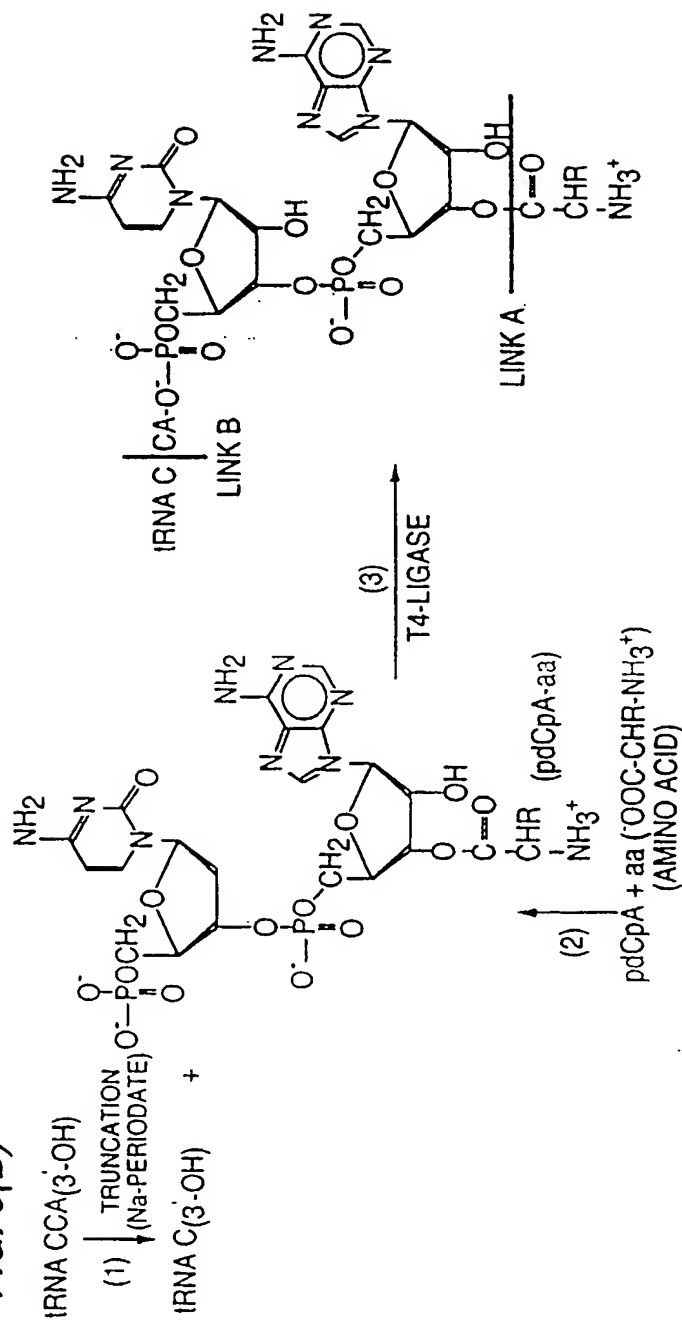
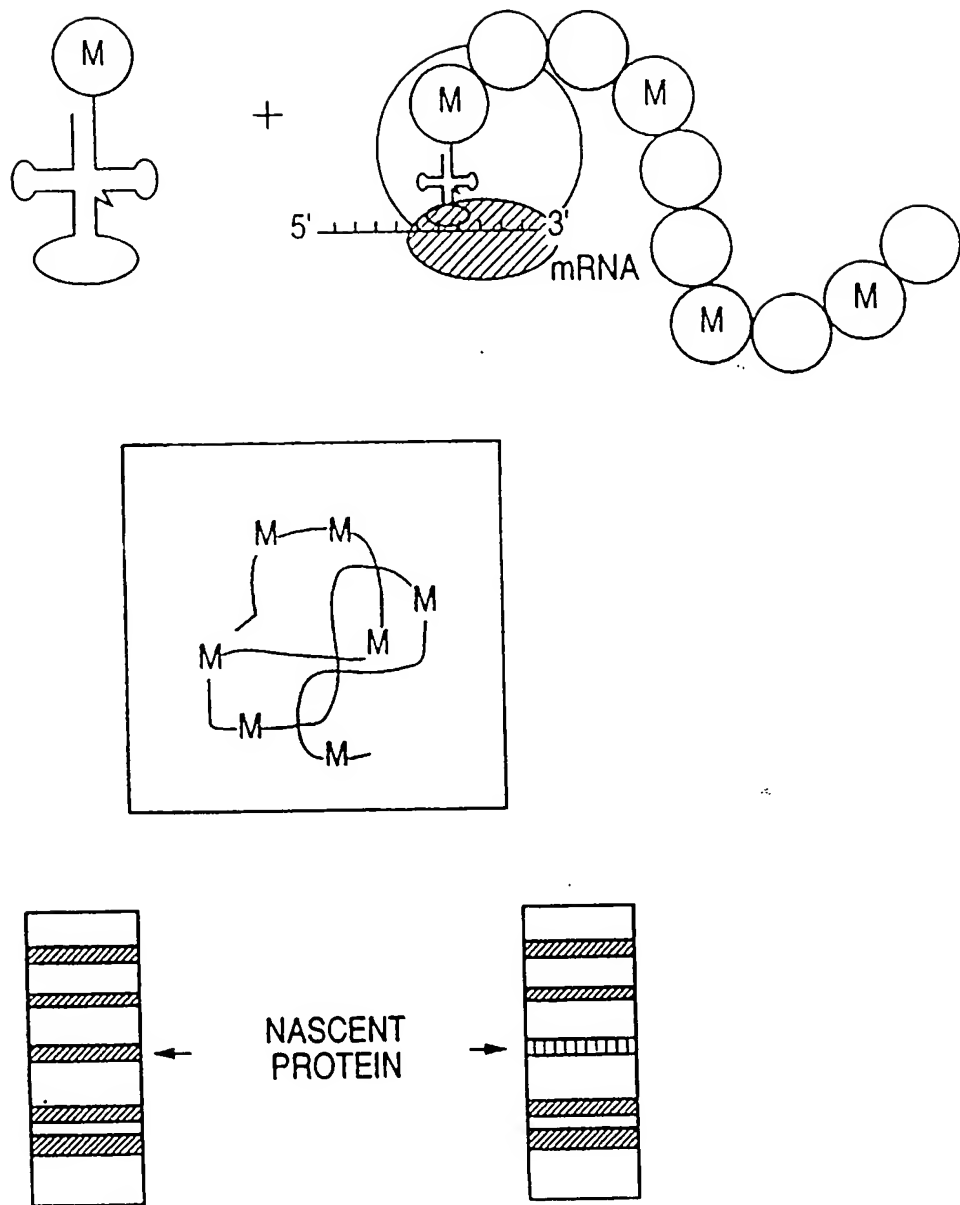


FIG. 4



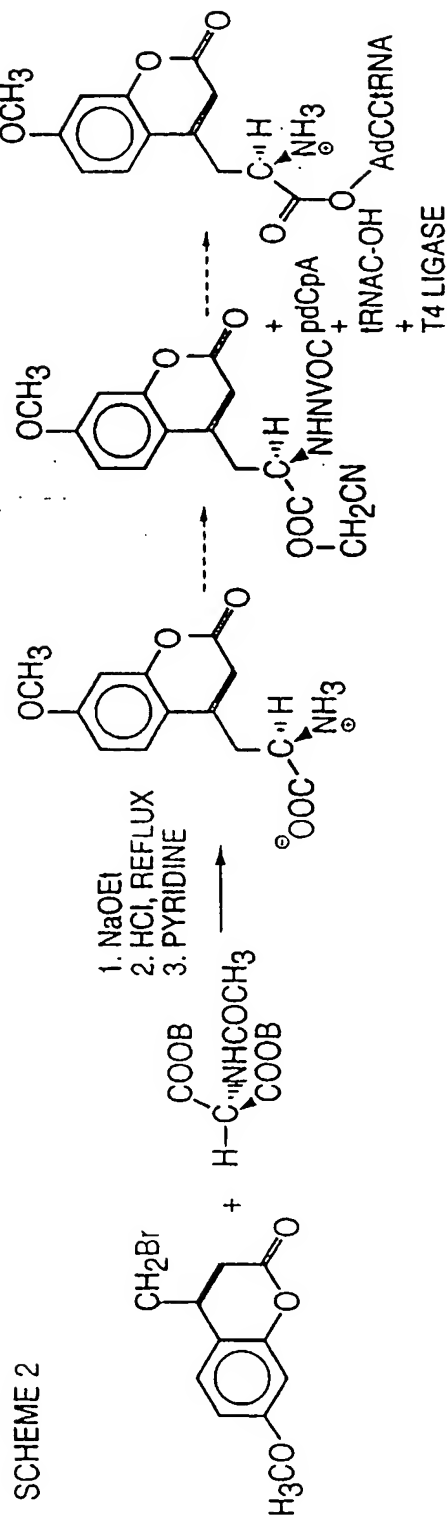
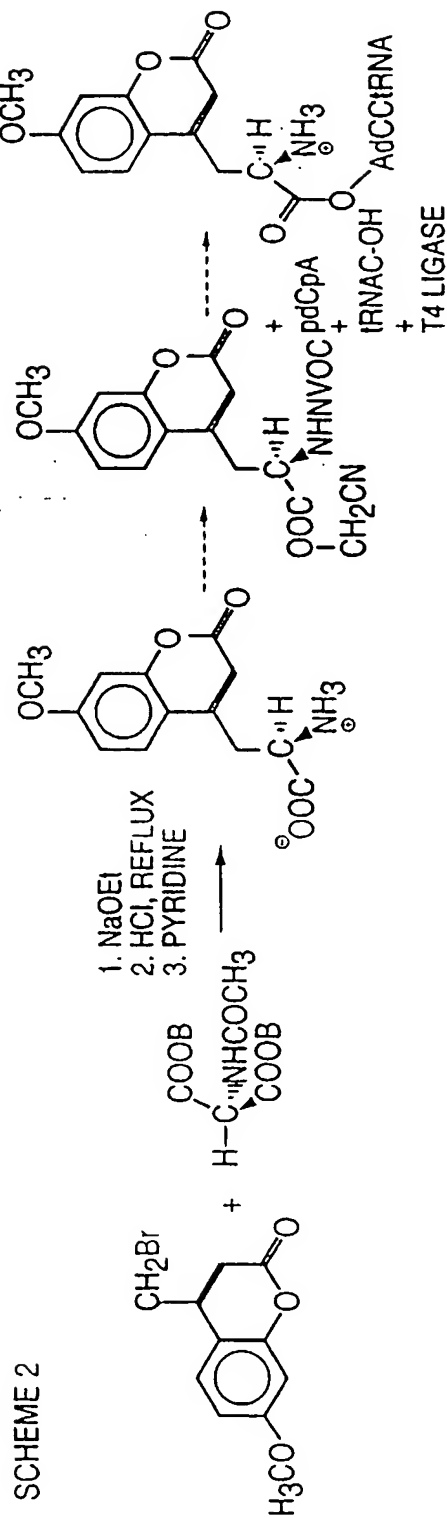


FIG. 6(A)

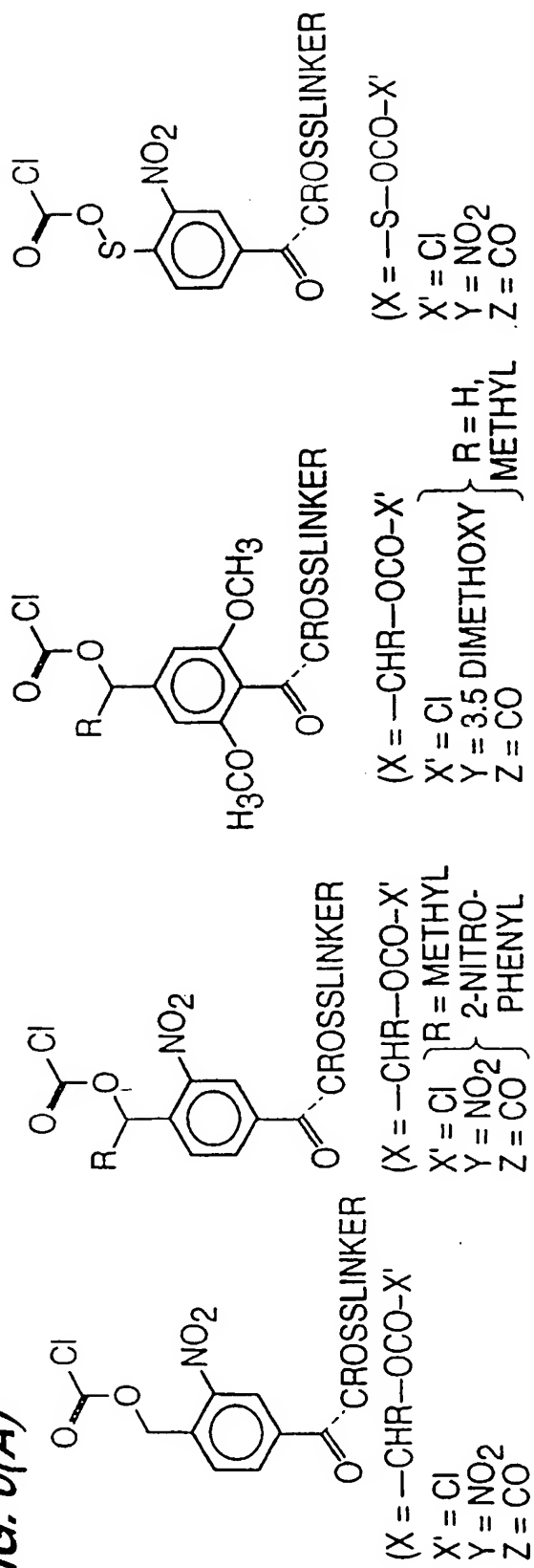
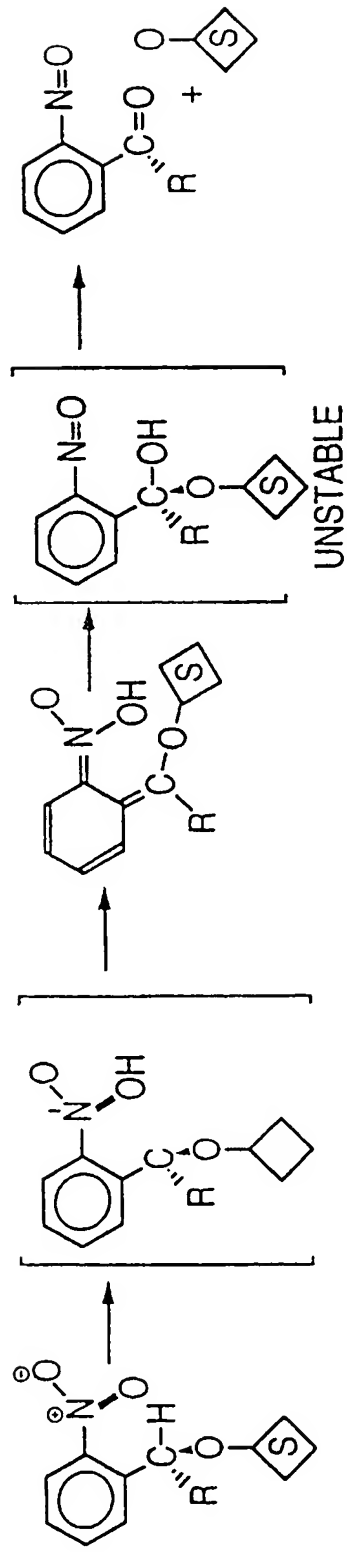


FIG. 6(B)



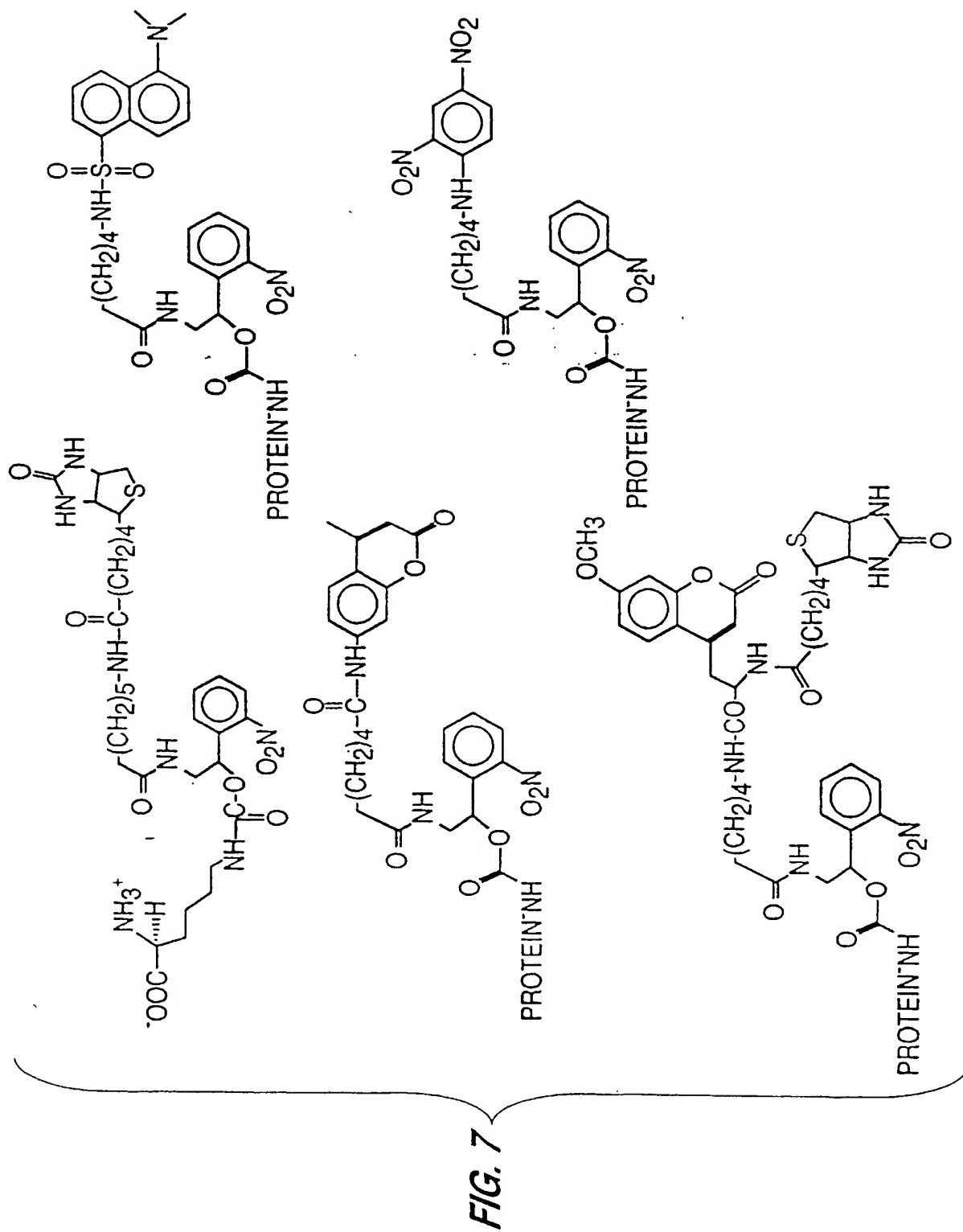


FIG. 8(A)

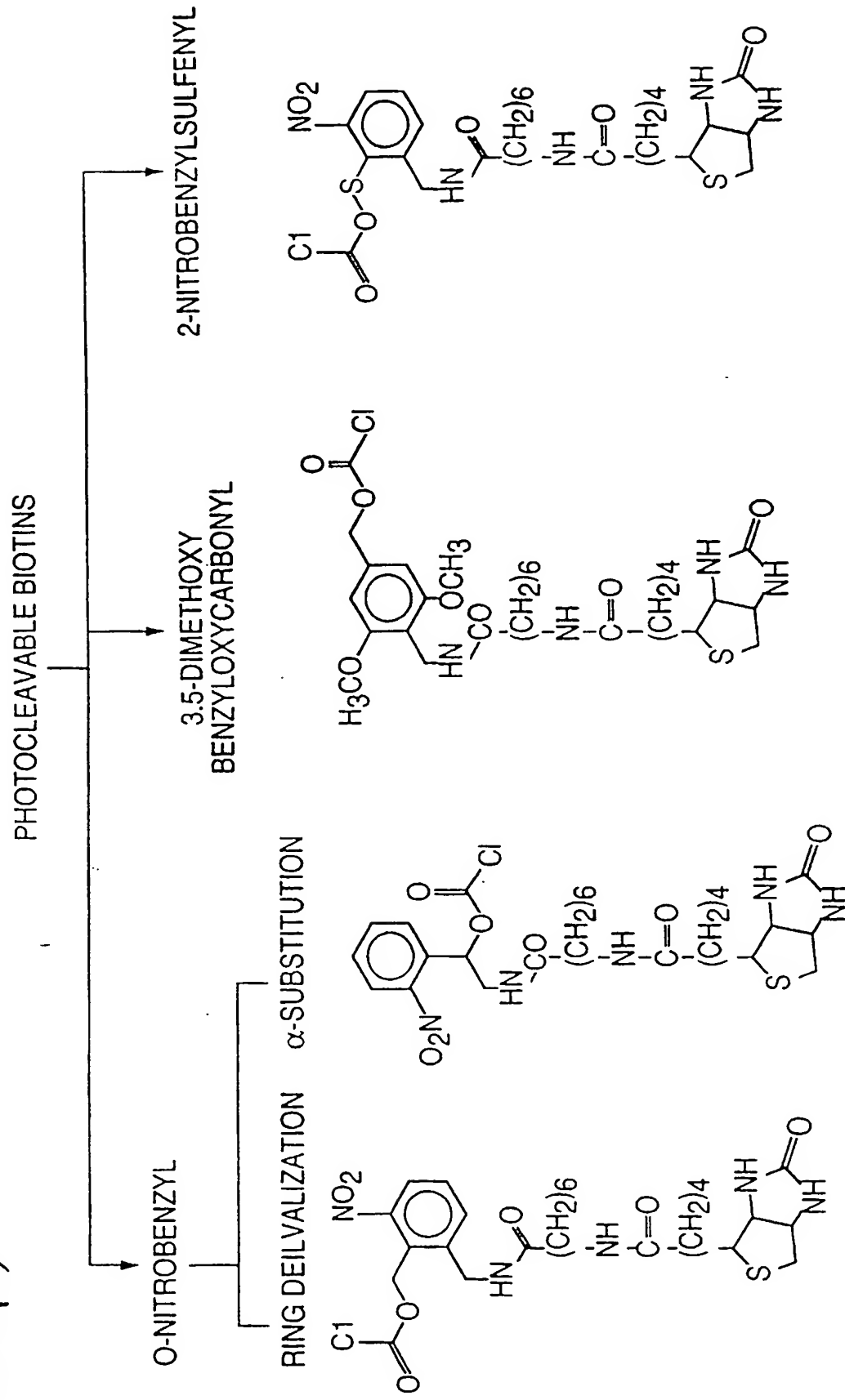


FIG. 8(B)

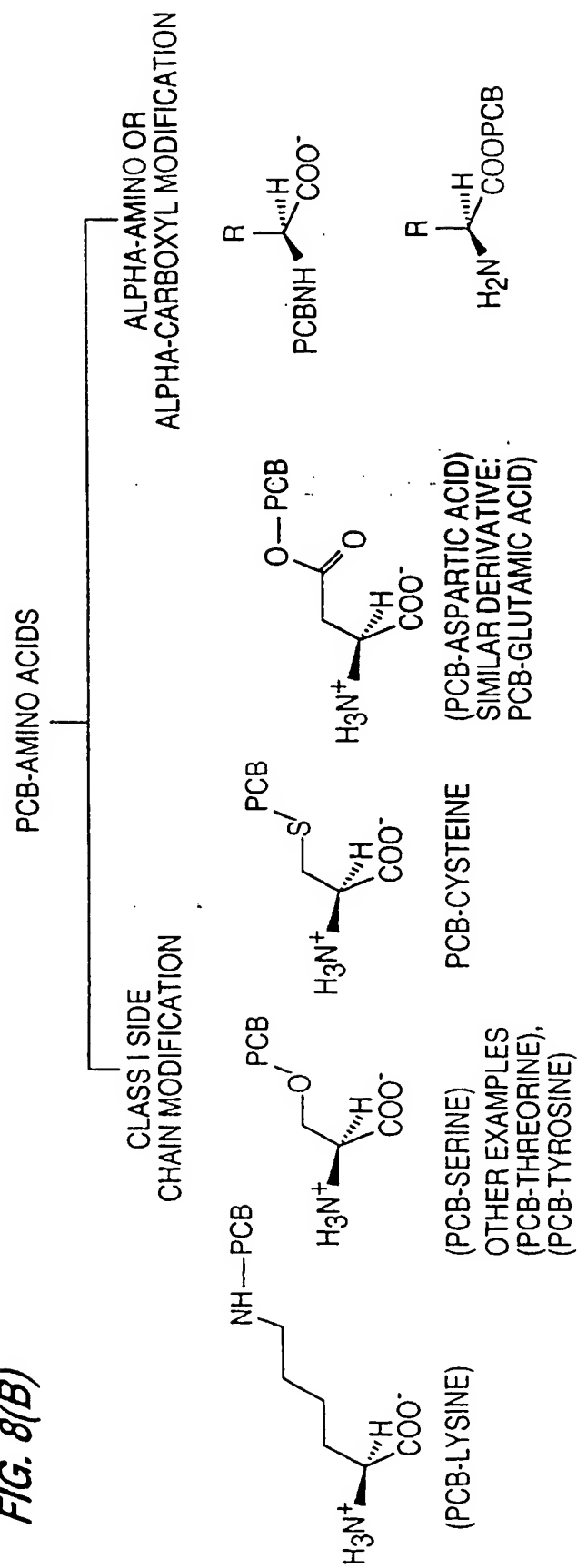
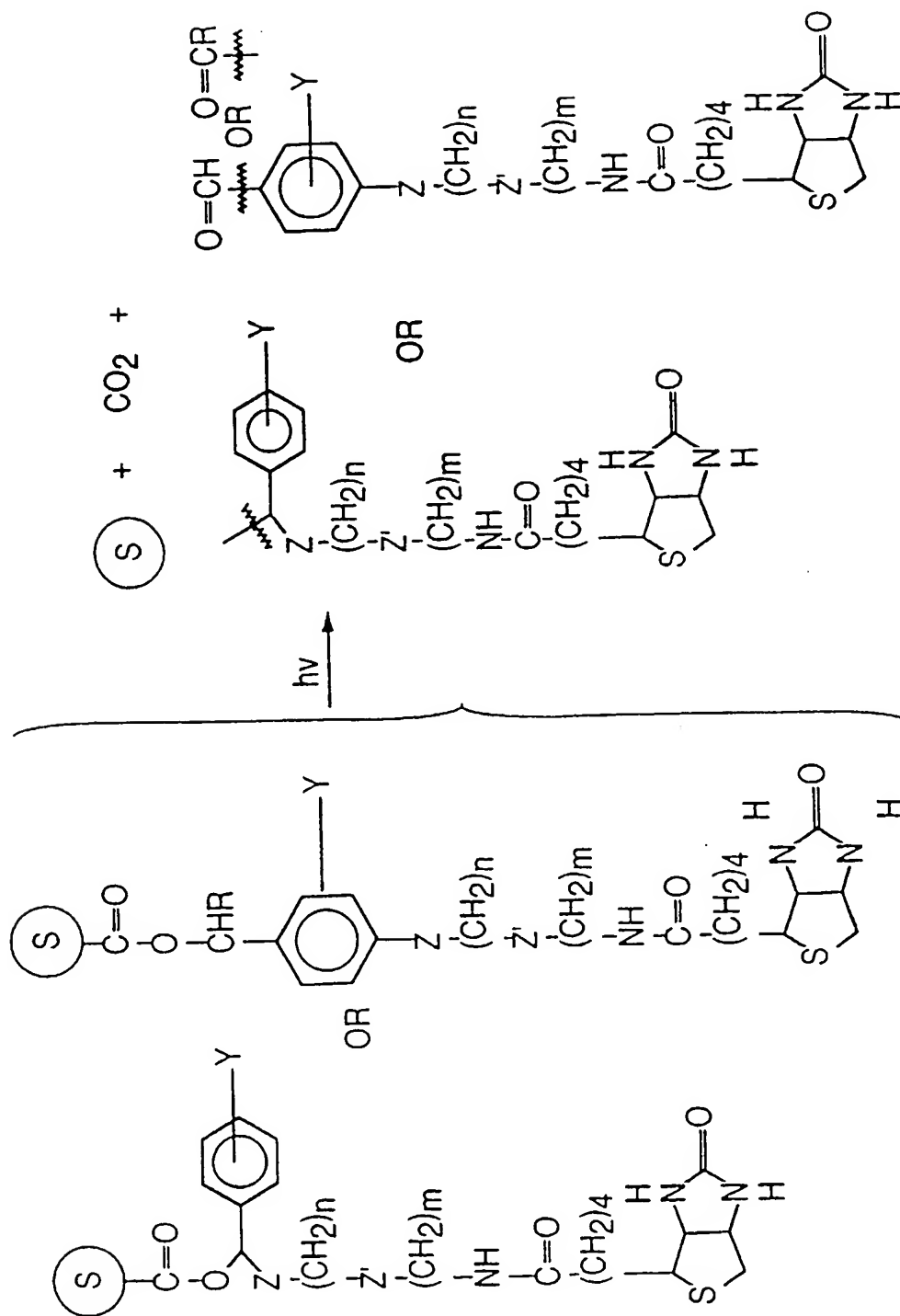


FIG. 9



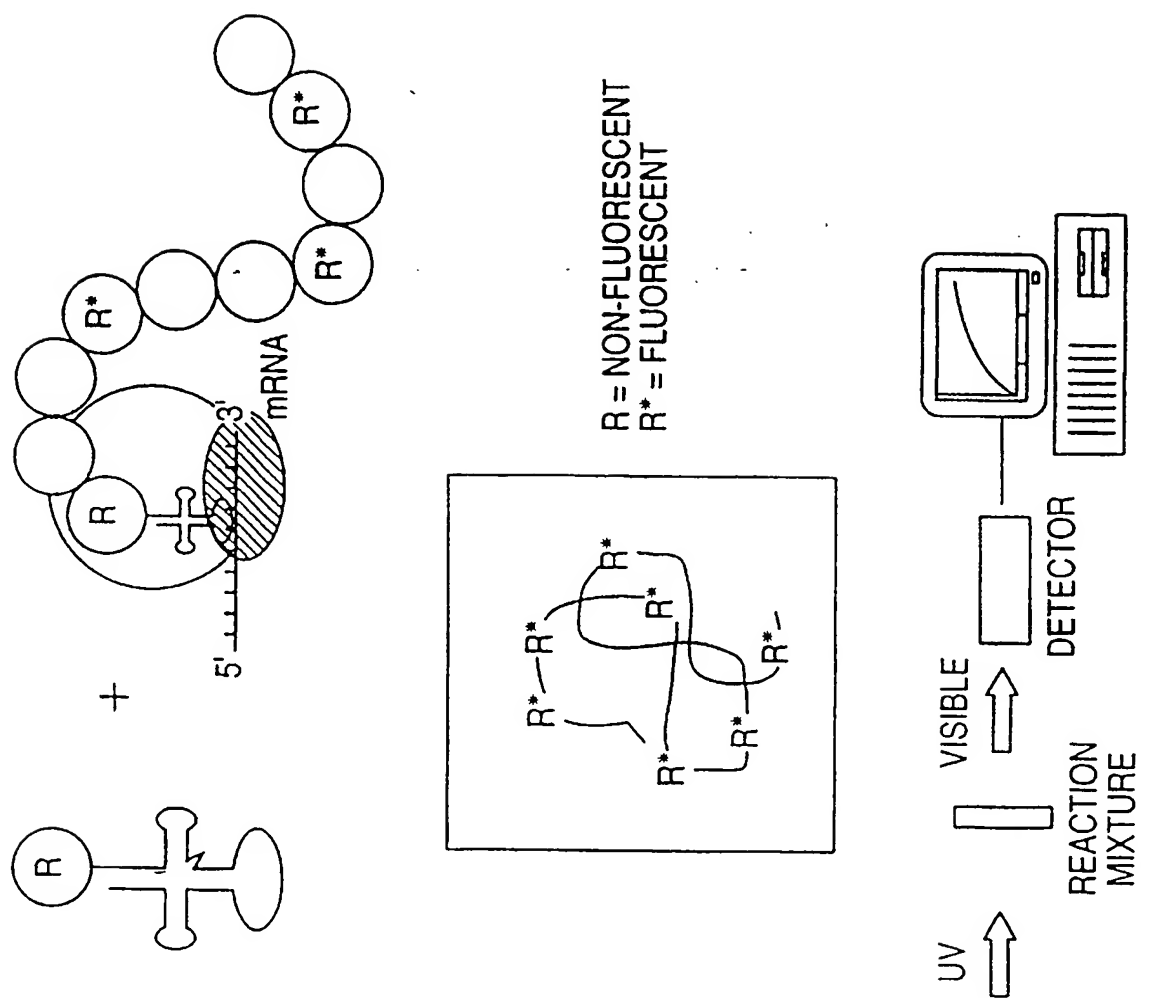


FIG. 10

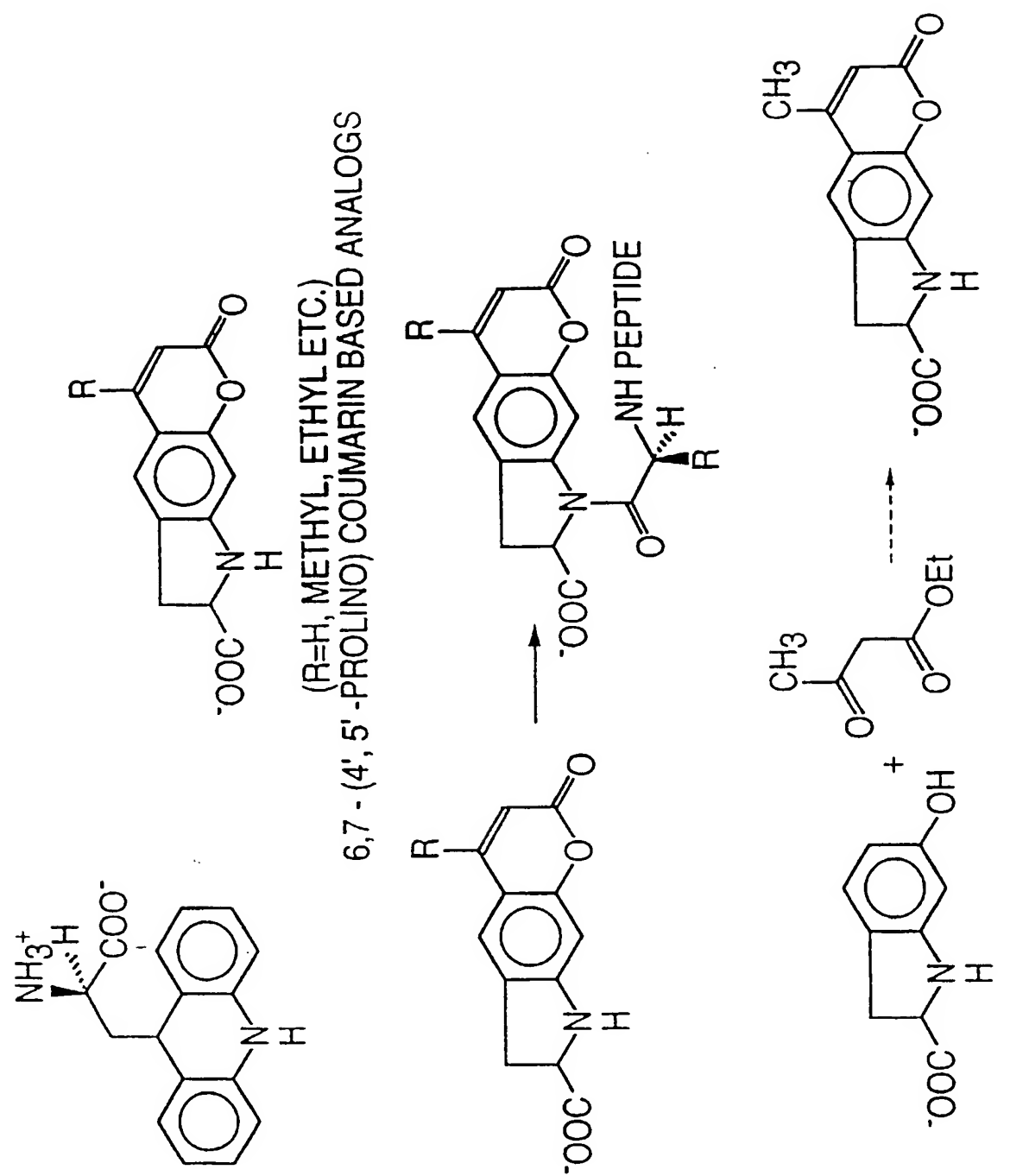
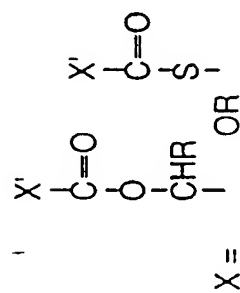


FIG. 11

FIG. 12

$X' = \text{Cl, O-NHYDROXYSUCCINIMIDYL, O-CH}_2\text{CN, OPhF}_5, \text{OPhCl}_5, \text{N}_3 \text{ ETC. (REACTIVE DERIVATIVE)}$
 $R = \text{H, ALKYL, SUBSTITUTED ALKYL, ARYL, SUBSTITUTE ARYL}$



X =

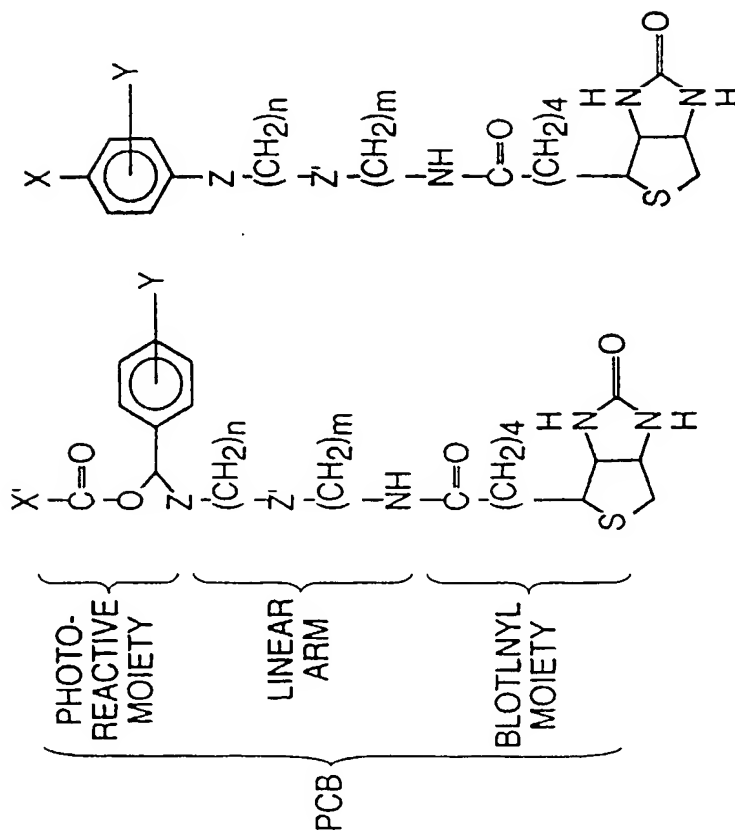
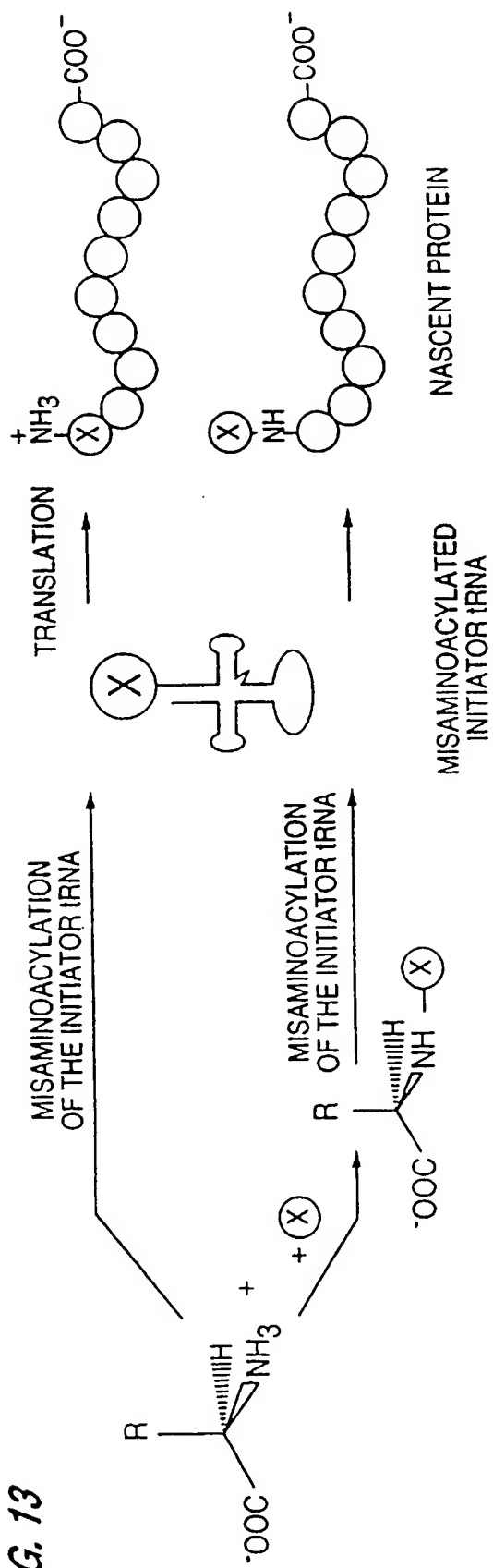


FIG. 13



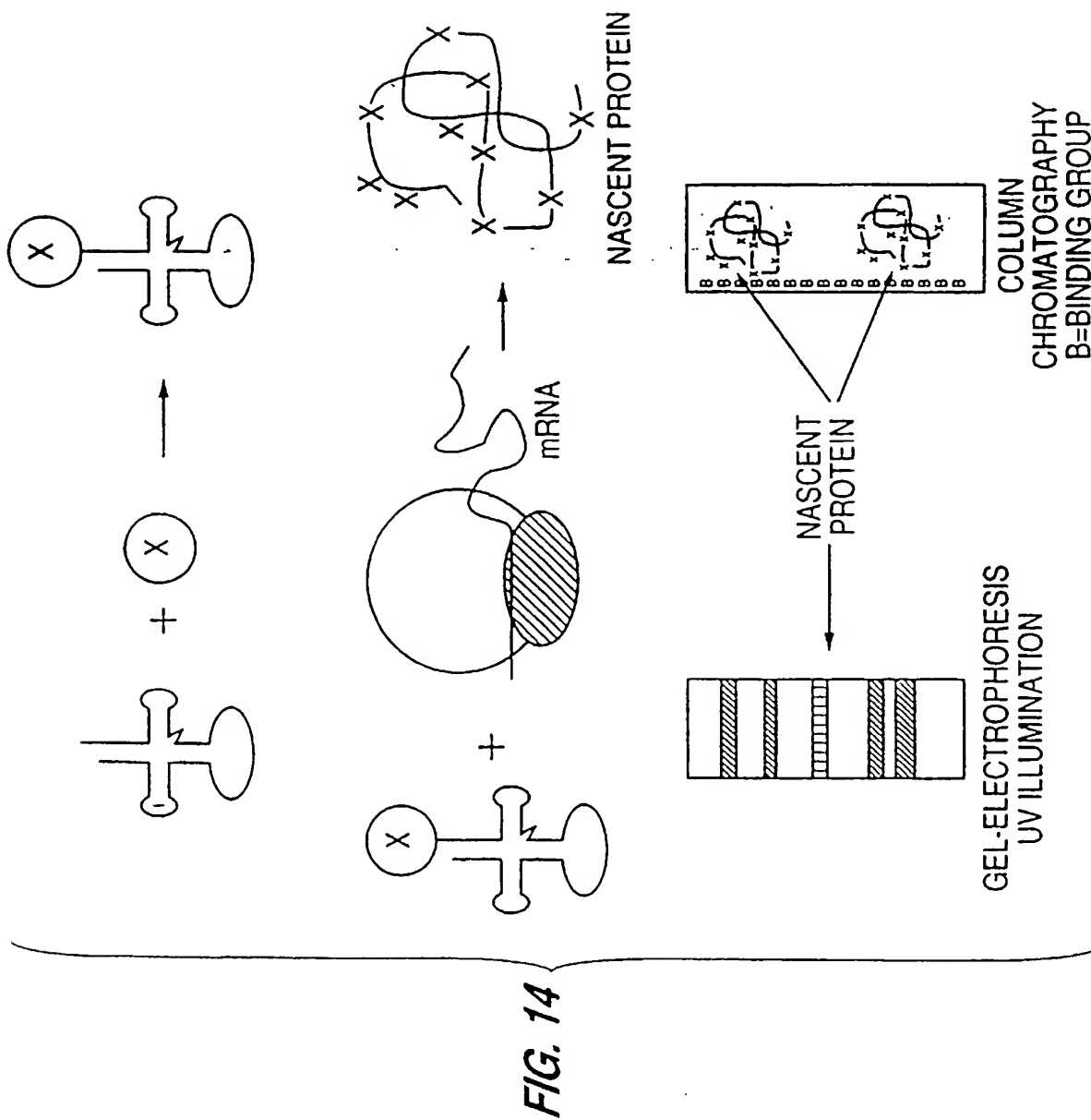
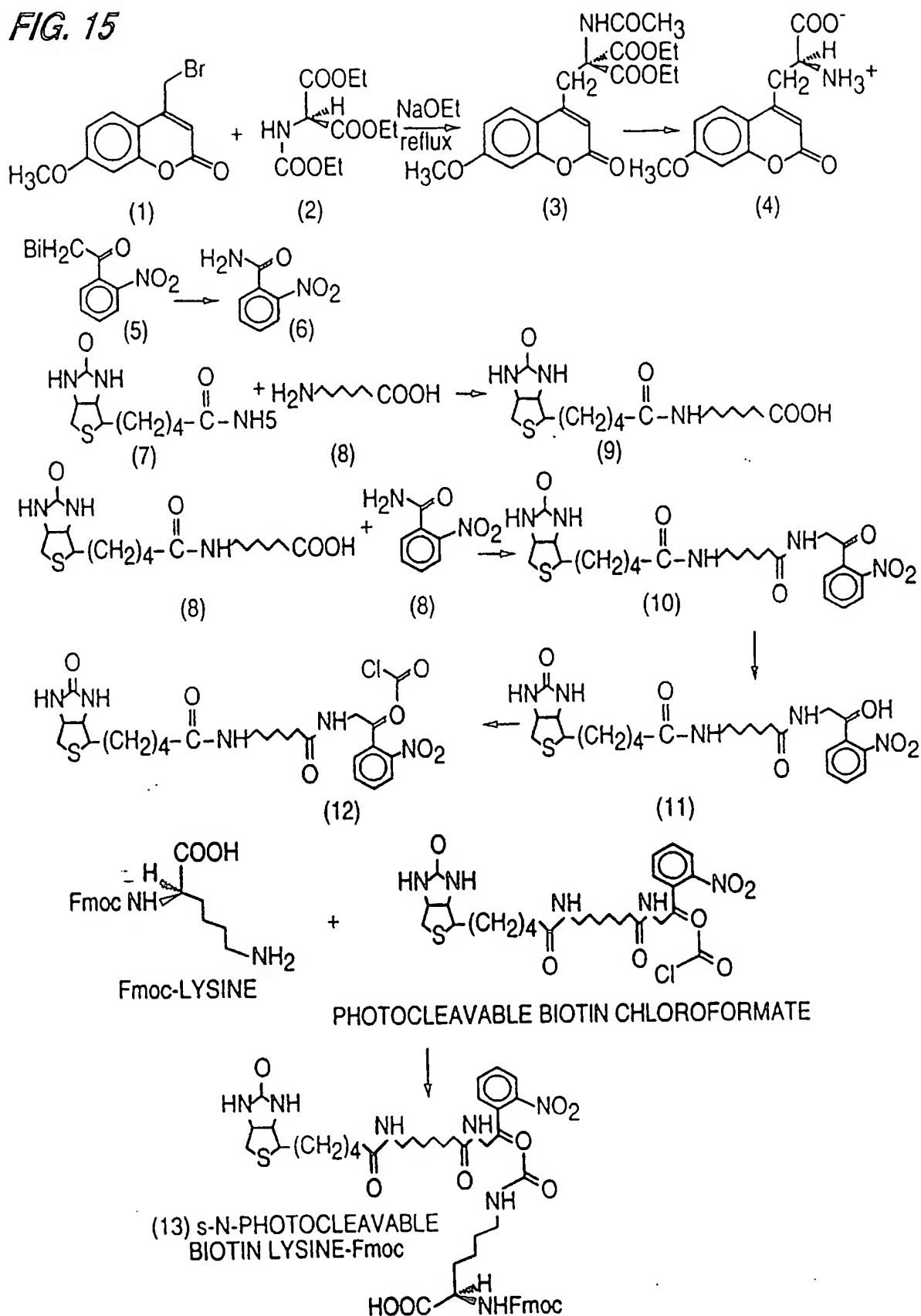


FIG. 15

The reaction scheme illustrates the synthesis of s-N-photocleavable biotin lysine-Fmoc (13) through several steps:

- Step 1:** 6-bromo-4-methoxy-2-pyrone (1) reacts with triethyl 2,2,3-triacetate-L-lysine (2) in the presence of NaOEt under reflux to form intermediate (3), which is 6-(2-acetamido-2,3-diacetoxyethyl)-4-methoxy-2-pyrone.
- Step 2:** Intermediate (3) is converted to 6-(2-amino-2-carboxyethyl)-4-methoxy-2-pyrone (4).
- Step 3:** 4-nitrophenylhydrazide (5) is converted to 4-nitrophenylhydrazine (6).
- Step 4:** 4-nitrophenylhydrazine (6) reacts with 5-(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxol-5-yl)-4-pentynoic acid (7) to form 5-(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxol-5-yl)-4-(4-nitrophenylhydrazide)pentanoic acid (8).
- Step 5:** Intermediate (8) reacts with 4-nitrophenylhydrazine (6) to form 5-(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxol-5-yl)-4-(4-nitrophenylhydrazide)pentanoic acid (9).
- Step 6:** Intermediate (9) reacts with 4-nitrophenylhydrazine (6) to form 5-(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxol-5-yl)-4-(4-nitrophenylhydrazide)pentanoic acid (10).
- Step 7:** Intermediate (10) reacts with 4-nitrophenylhydrazine (6) to form 5-(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxol-5-yl)-4-(4-nitrophenylhydrazide)pentanoic acid (11).
- Step 8:** Intermediate (11) reacts with 4-nitrophenylhydrazine (6) to form 5-(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxol-5-yl)-4-(4-nitrophenylhydrazide)pentanoic acid (12).
- Step 9:** Intermediate (12) reacts with 4-nitrophenylhydrazine (6) to form 5-(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxol-5-yl)-4-(4-nitrophenylhydrazide)pentanoic acid (13).

(13) s-N-PHOTOCLEAVABLE BIOTIN LYSINE-Fmoc



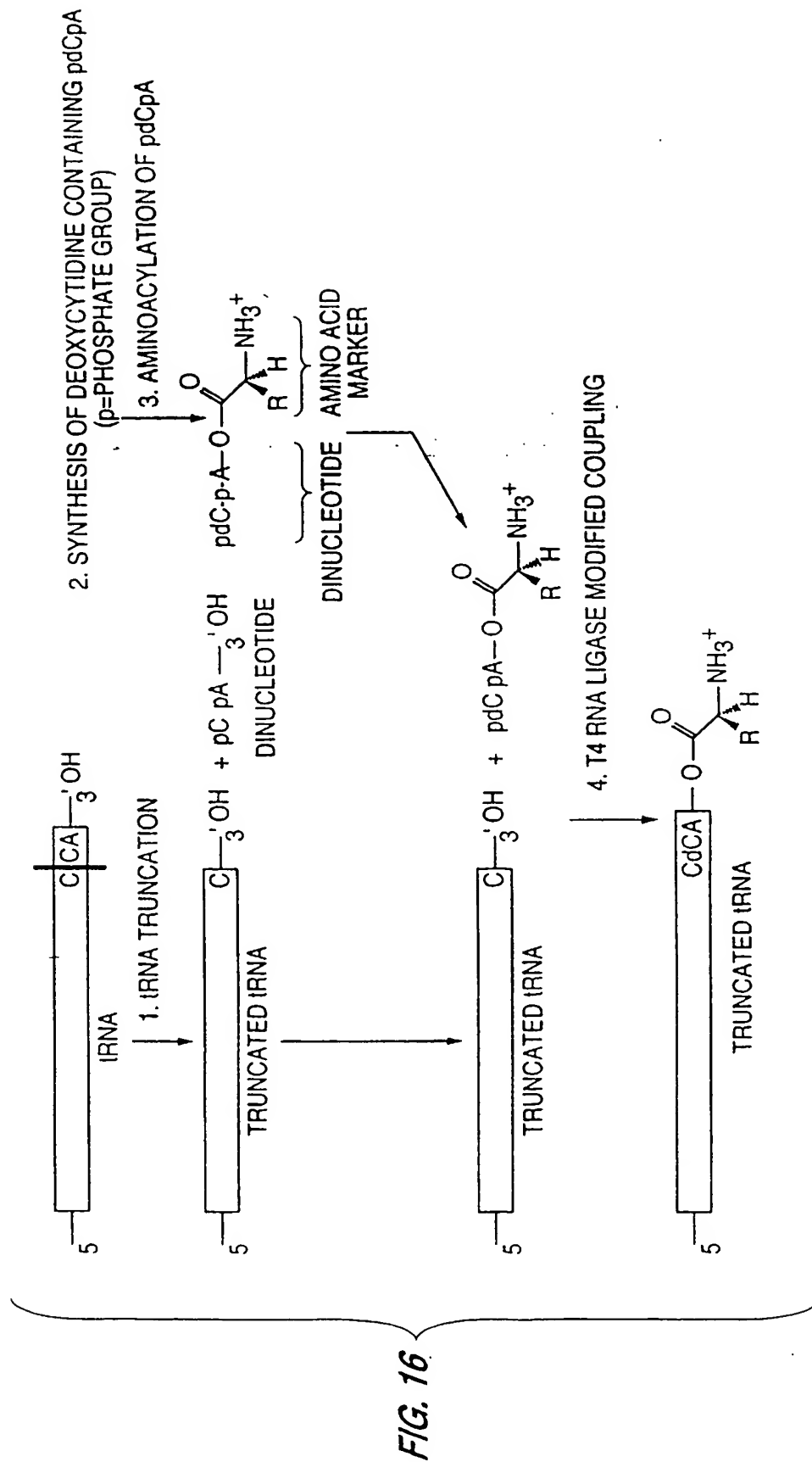


FIG. 17

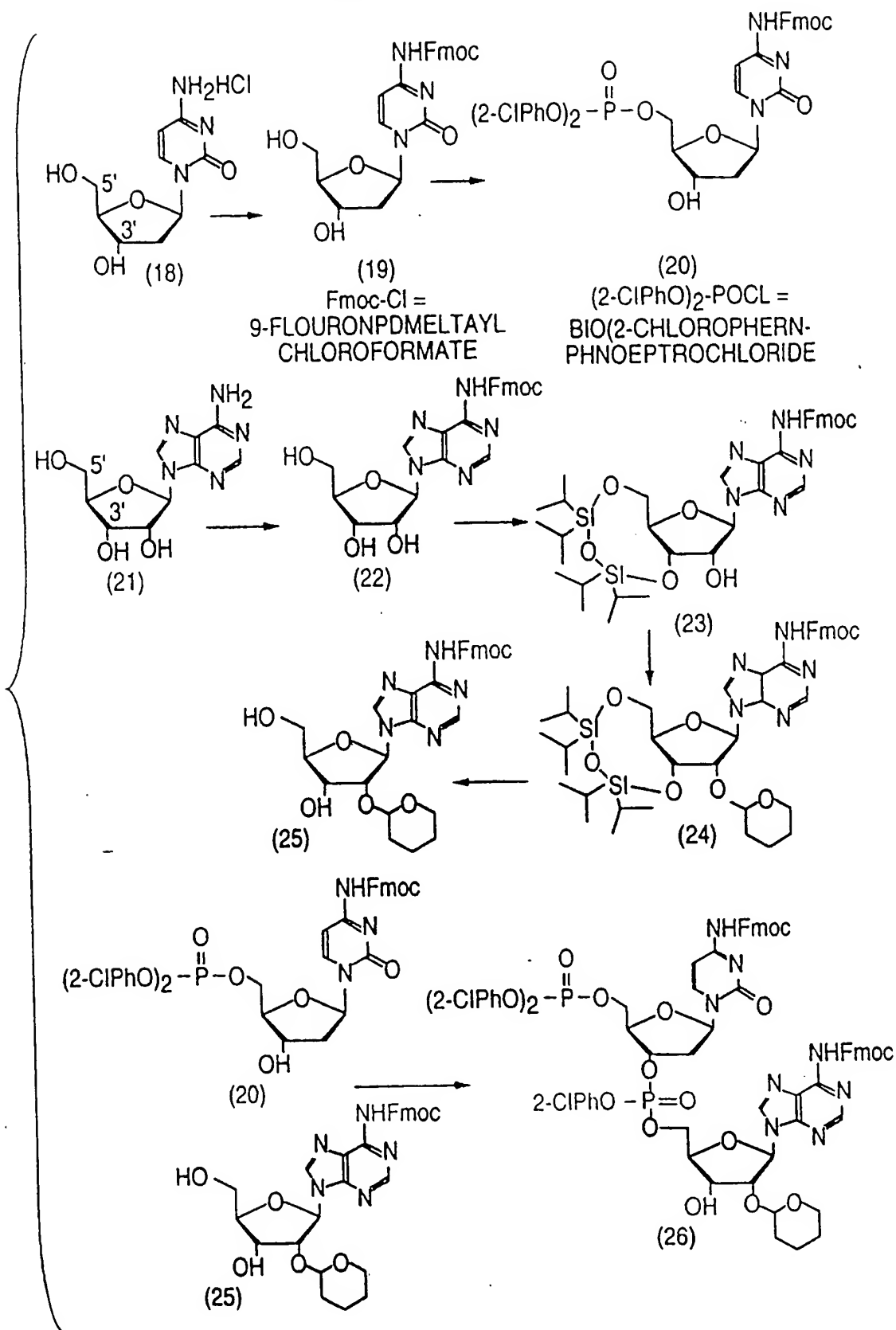
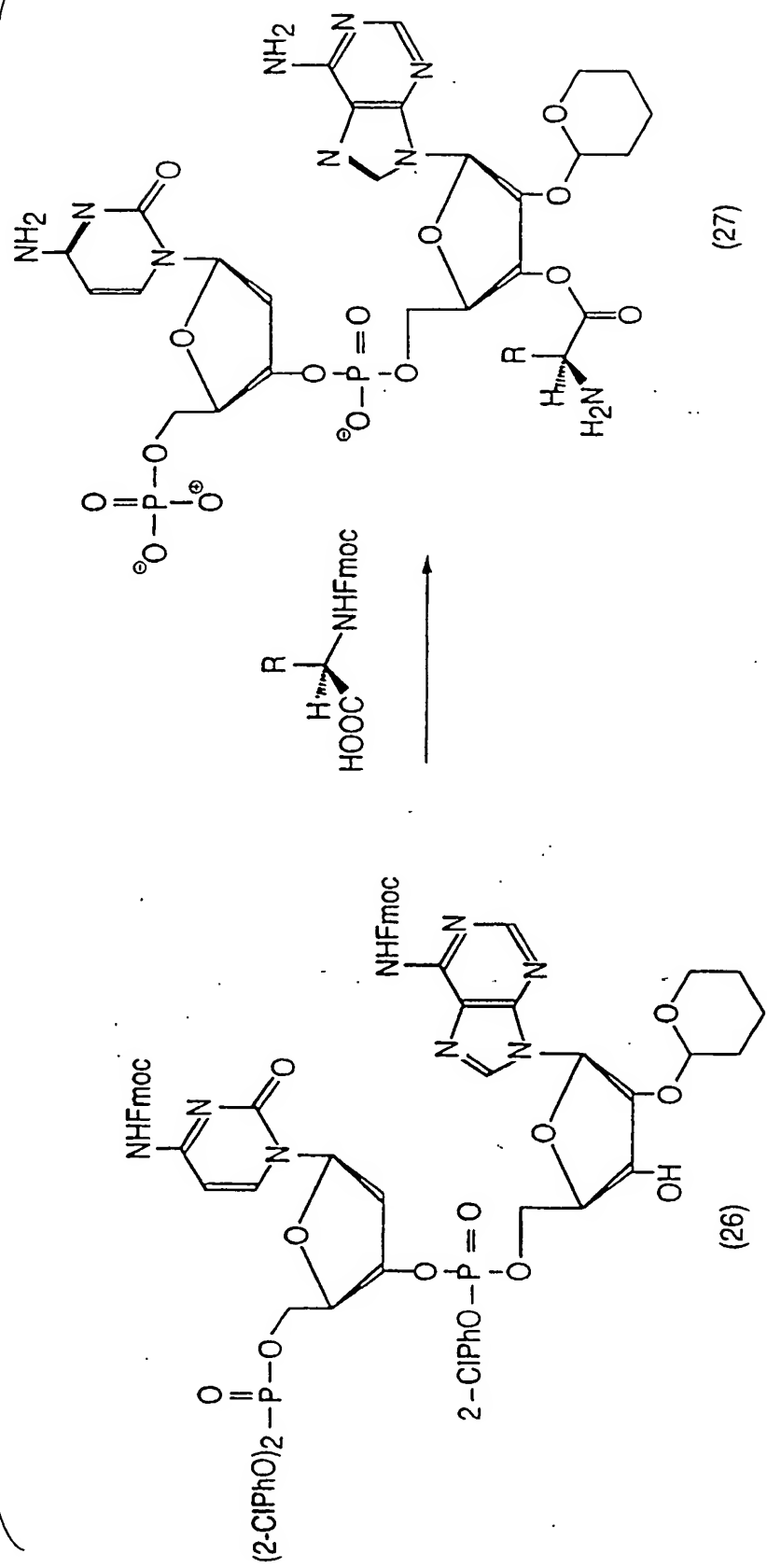


FIG. 18



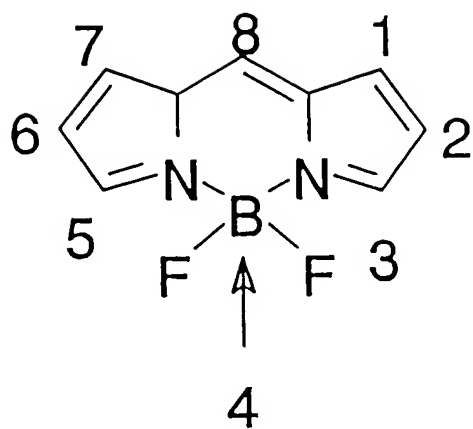
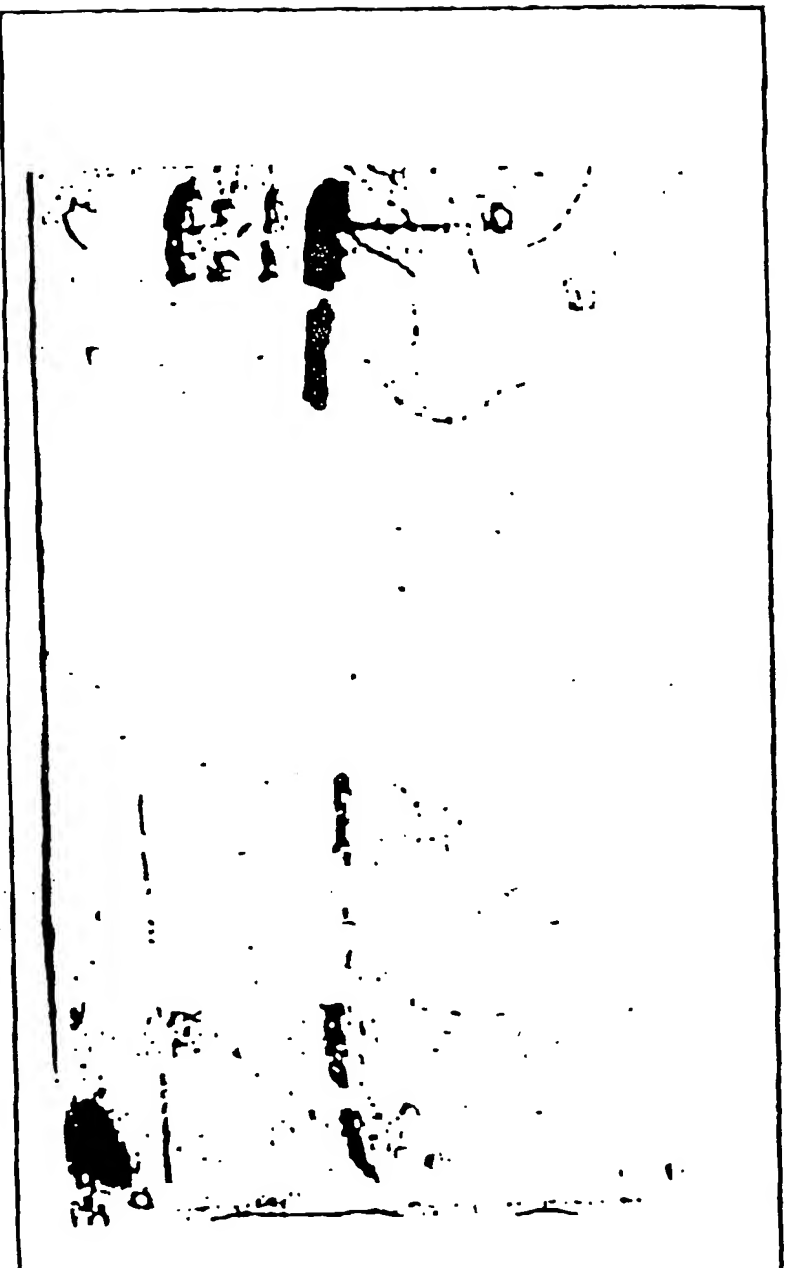
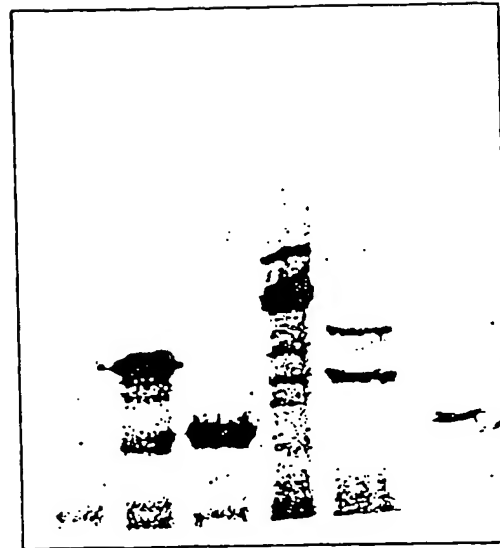


Figure 19



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Figure 20



Lane 1 2 3 4 5 6

Figure 21A

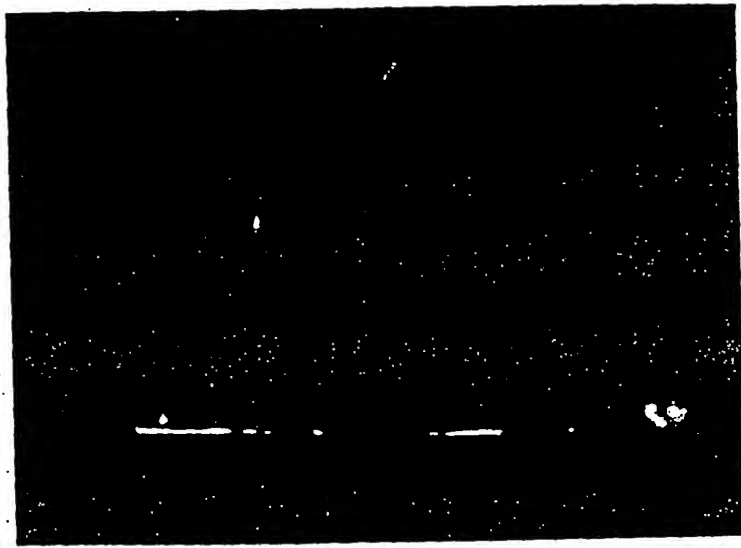


Figure 21B

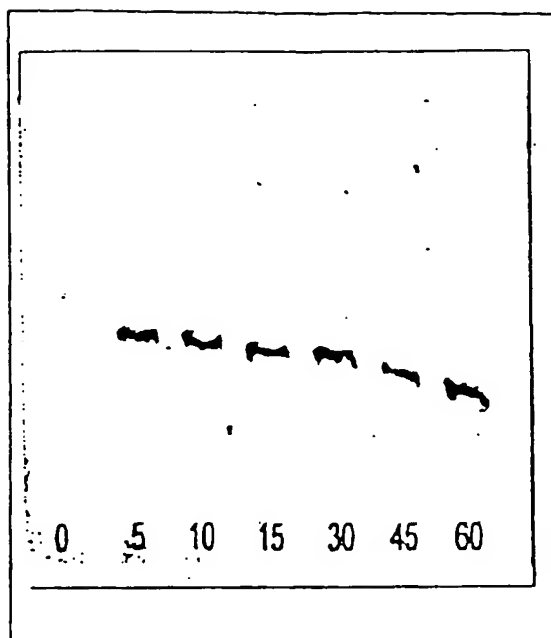


Figure 22A

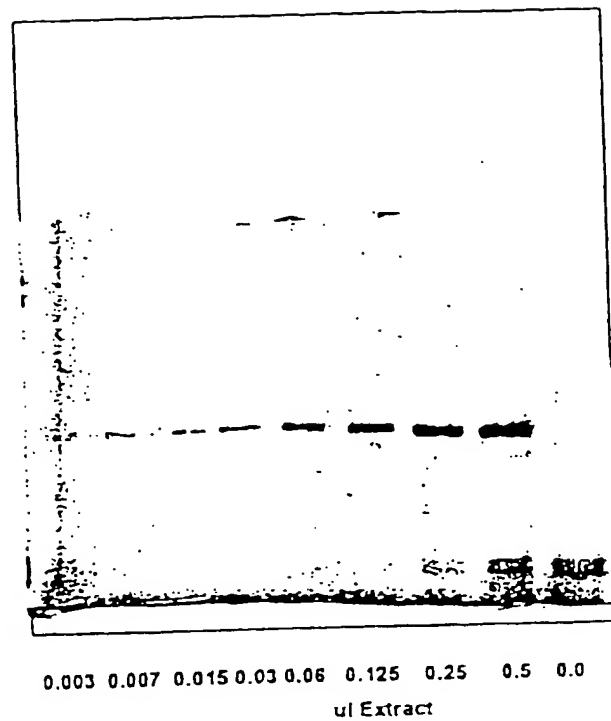


Figure 22B

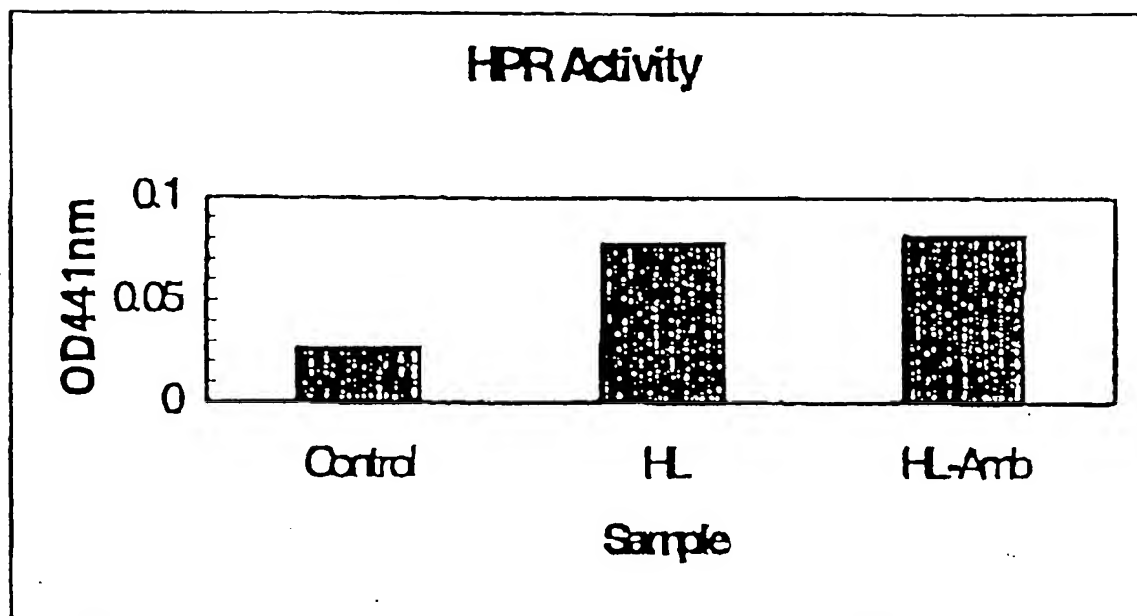


Figure 23A

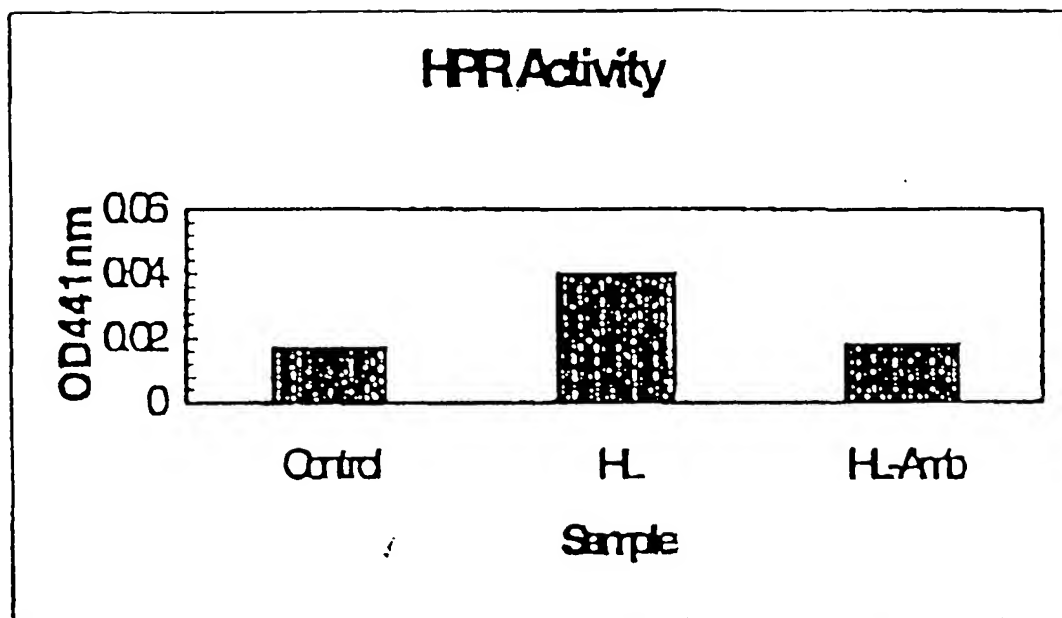
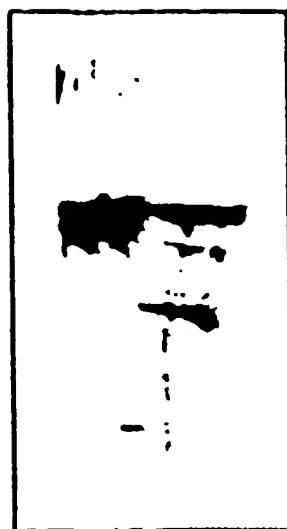


Figure 23B



1 2

Figure 24



Figure 25

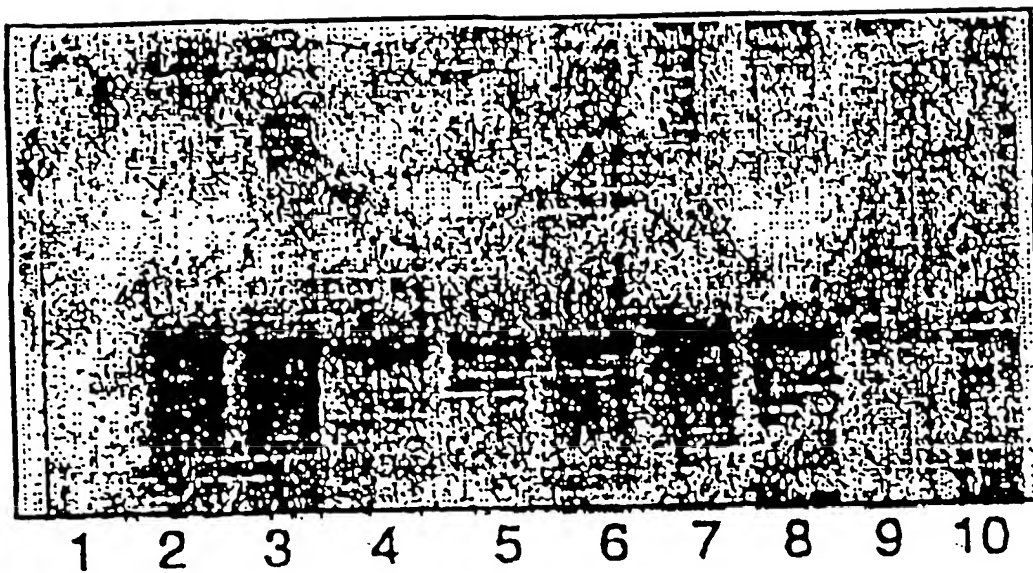


Figure 26A

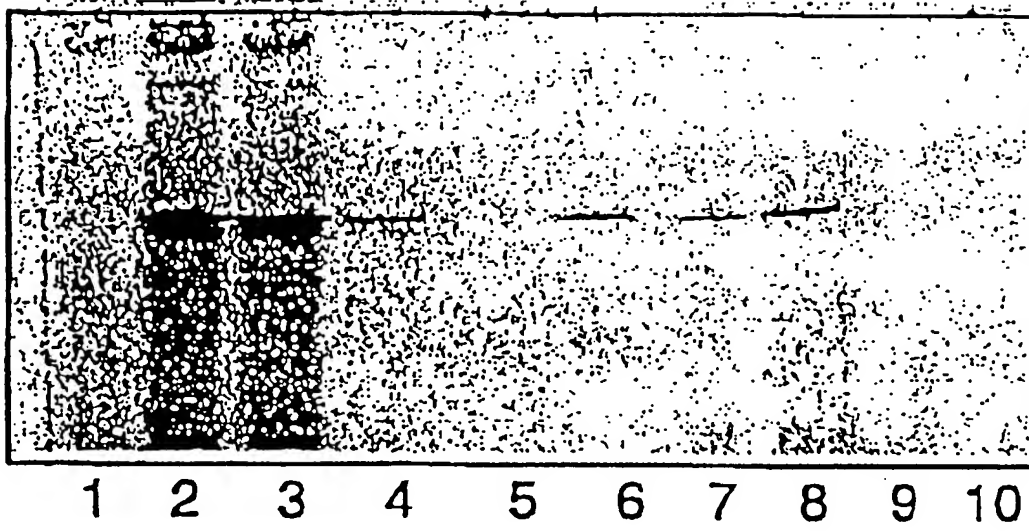


Figure 26B



Figure 27



Figure 28A

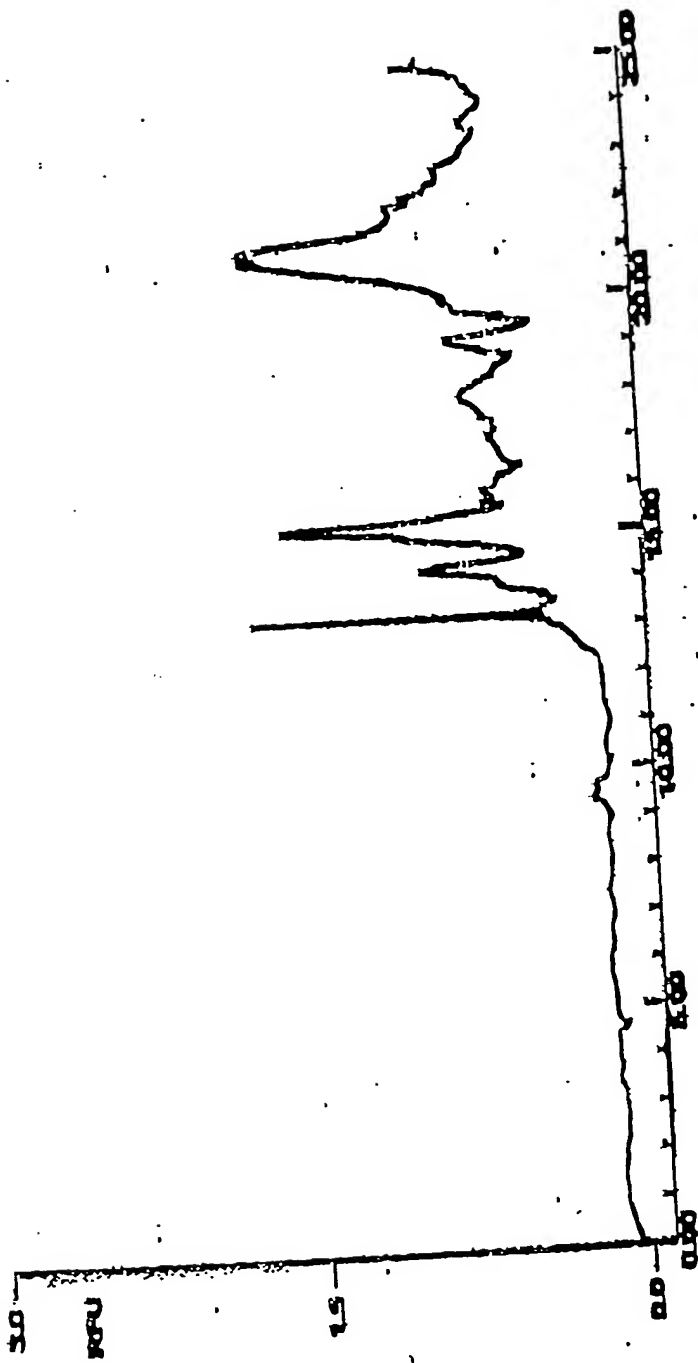


Figure 28B

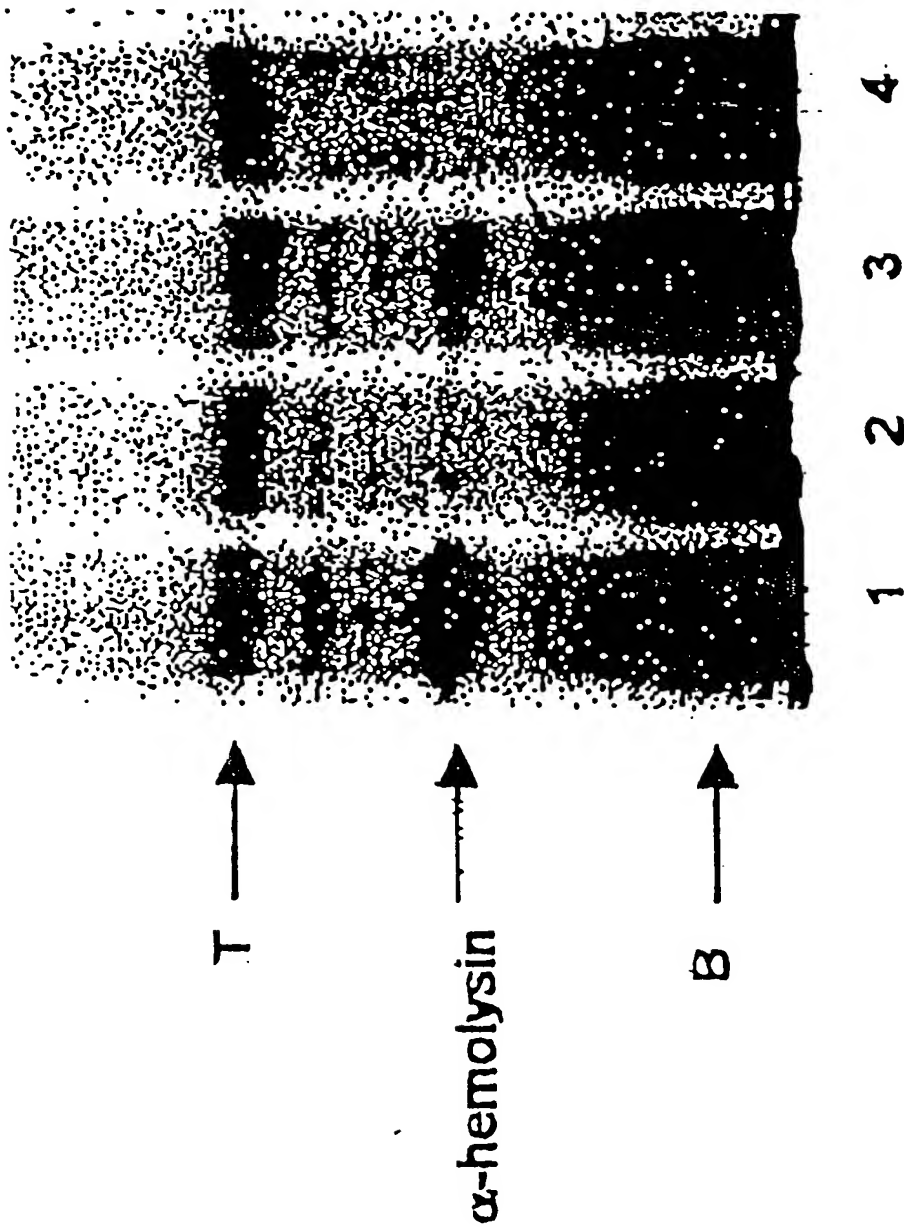


Figure 29